

DAILY EDITION, for 6 months	\$40
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" " " " " " " "	10
TRI-WEEKLY, " " " "	15
WEEKLY EDITION, " " " "	20
No subscriptions received on any other terms than the above, nor for a longer or shorter period.	

The Late Maj. Gen. B. F. Butler.

The incidents connected with the departure from active life of this notorious character are not without interest. The manner in which Butler was "turned off," the "calm" demeanor that he exhibited on the occasion, the style in which he became "affected" at the last moment, and his "regrets in parting" from the opportunity of further villainies, are thus portrayed by the reporter who was present:

HEADQUARTERS OF THE JAMES, January 9, 1865.

OUR REMOVAL OF GEN. BUTLER.

Yesterday the troops of this command were notified by the unexpected announcement that General Butler had been relieved and ordered to Lowell, Mass. A host of rumors are flying about as to the cause of this change. Nearly all, however, attribute the removal of General Butler to the failure of the Wilmington expedition.

The order was received at Butler's headquarters about half past eleven, a. m., yesterday. The only person present who did not appear to be surprised was the General himself. Whether he knew that it was coming, or whether he has the faculty of viewing the most unexpected events calmly, is more than I can determine; but certainly the General was not at all surprised. Immediately on his receipt his orders were issued clearly and decisively, and before three o'clock he was ready to vacate his command at the front.

Adopting the theory that General Butler was removed on account of the Wilmington expedition not meeting with the expected success, only one question remained to puzzle curious military men. They could not imagine why the General had not been removed some days ago. This question, however, received a final solution when General Ord was assigned to the command. The hero of Fort Harrison was away on leave of absence, and the authorities only waited for his return to remove General Butler.

General Ord returned yesterday, and at once proceeded to the headquarters of his command, the Twenty-fourth Army Corps. He had hardly arrived before he received notification of the removal of General Butler, and his own assignment to the command of the Army of the James.

Immediately on the promulgation of the order relieving General Butler and replacing him by General Ord, the staff of the Army of the James assembled around the quarters of their late commander, reinforced by numerous other officers of the command. Numerous would hardly convey an idea of the number of officers present to bid him farewell. The General was deeply affected, and expressed his regrets at parting with an army which, under his command, had achieved so much. But any expressions of sorrow were cut short by the rapidity of the General's arrangements. He had received his orders to report at Lowell at the earliest moment, and before 3 o'clock P. M. he announced that he was ready to leave. The order directing that General Butler proceed to Lowell, Mass., and report from thence to the Adjutant General of the Army.

Before three p. m., the General started for the North. He was accompanied by General Ord, General Devins, General Turner, General Ludlow, Captain Bruce, Captain Clark, Captain DeKay, Lieutenant Merrill, Medical Director Buckley, Major Davis and Captain Watson. None had an order been promptly obeyed. All of the above named officers accompanied the General to Aiken's Landing, where he went on board his flagship, the River Queen. General Butler was accompanied by Captains DeKay and Clark and his personal staff, while the remaining officers turned their horses' heads homeward. General Ord also accompanied General Butler as far as City Point, where he stepped ashore to bid the Lieutenant General and returned last night.

The Herald contains the following intelligence in its situation article:

Our Valley correspondent represents that the inhabitants are suffering from a scarcity of food, and the rebel troops who are quartered upon them render their condition still more deplorable. No new active military operations of importance have taken place in the Valley. Our correspondence from Springfield, Mo., states that the Union garrisons have been withdrawn from all the posts south of that place as far as Fort Smith, Arkansas, by order of Gen. Canby.

In consequence of application of merchants of this city for permission to resume trade with Savannah by shipping goods to that place, Secretary of the Treasury Fessenden has instructed our Custom House authorities to give no clearances for that port or private account for the present, without special authority in each case from the Treasury Department. This has already been granted in a few cases. Collector Draper, who has gone to Savannah to take charge of the captured cotton and rice, has taken with him a full and efficient corps of assistants, and is clothed by the government with the most ample power for prosecuting his important mission.

The enforcement of the passport system has nearly put an end to the travel of Americans in Canada. The passenger trains on both the Grand Trunk and Great Western Railroads are now running nearly empty west of Toronto. Guards of United States soldiers are to be stationed at Rouse's Point and Moer's Junction, to see that the passport regulations are strictly complied with.

The Herald thus reads the epitaph of the late Major General Benjamin Franklin Butler, of Massachusetts:

The President's military order No. 1, for 1865, transferring General Benjamin F. Butler from command of the Department of Virginia and North Carolina to the city of Lowell, Massachusetts, will generally be regarded as a good beginning of the "new series." What this order means has probably been explained in the solution of that famous order of November 1862, transferring General McClellan from the Army of the Potomac to the interesting little city of Trenton, New Jersey. In brief, we guess that this "Order No. 1, new series, 1865," ends the military career of Gen. Butler.

Artemus Ward defines war to be hard task for the soldiers and hard taxes for the citizens. Hasty people drink the wine of life scalding hot.

DAILY CONFEDERATE.

VOLUME II.

RALEIGH, N. C. FRIDAY, JANUARY 20, 1865.

NUMBER 17.

For the Confederate.

Shall We Arm the Negroes?

This is a question of vast importance to all of us, and as you are desirous of having the opinion of all on this subject, will you allow me a short space in your columns? I have read carefully the communications in your paper, and all others which I have seen, and it seems to me that the principal reason urged for the measure is, that our white material is exhausted. Is this the case? I, for one, think not. If you will attend at any public gathering in any county in this State, you will see many hale, hearty and young looking men, not dressed in the "suit of grey" who would make excellent soldiers. But they cannot be reached. The State has stretched forth its strong arm and clings them as necessary for the State government. On the railroad trains you will also see many able-bodied men acting as Provost Guards. These men are absent from their commands without authority of law, and should be sent back immediately. Then we have the detailed farmers, many of who boast of the fact that they do not make, and do not intend to make any surplus to be sold at schedule prices.

Besides these classes, we have many more exemptions who could do service in the field. Congress has power to call the militia into the service of the Confederate States. Let it be done, and we will get the militia officers and magistrates. Congress has power to revoke all exemptions and details. Let it be done, and we will have many thousands of good recruits. I know of men holding exemptions on account of occupations in which they are not engaged, who would make excellent soldiers. Let Congress call forth all the strength of the country. Let it take every man, regardless of age, and put him in the army. Let the able bodied go to the front, and keep the infirm for service at home. Let it grant details to none who are fit for field service. Let those who have lost a limb in the service of their country, be retired and permitted to remain at home without molestation. There are many of these, and they can take the places of those who are now exempt and superintend the negroes. In fine, make every white man a soldier subject to military law and discipline. Have the conscription rigidly enforced; change enrolling officers often, sending the old ones to the field and taking others. Disabled soldiers could perform these duties and men who are not fit for field service. Let there be a thorough purging of every department of the Government, and let all useless members be cut off.

We have the material, and abundant white material, to gain our independence and drive the invader in disgrace from our soil. If we will use it. What all need is reform in every department, and a just execution of the law without fear, favor or affection. Our admirable Chief Magistrate has nobly done his duty, so have our Generals; but what can we expect from them? Let all jealousies be laid aside, and let the States come forward and aid instead of embarrassing the General Government, and all will go well. Then we will present the spectacle of a people firm and united and determined to be free, and a just God will crown our efforts with success.

There are other objections to arming our slaves, which I have not time now to discuss. These, in my opinion, are sufficient. By a proper use of our means, we can achieve independence by our own army, without employing the negro to fight our battles for us.

HEADQUARTERS 421 N. C. T.

Near Wilmington,

January 11th, 1865.

EDITORS WATCHMAN: Below I send you a list of the casualties in this Regiment, Kirkland's Brigade, during the operations before Wilmington. Those of Co. A, were cut off and captured while garrisoning Battery Anderson (or Flag Pond Battery, as called by the enemy). Please publish for the benefit of all concerned.

Company A—Capt J. H. Koons—1st Lieut Joseph J. Conrad—Sergeants J. L. Link, Andrew Link, Thos. F. Lanning—Corps J. N. Snider, Thos. A. Batts, Wm. F. Bunsom—Privates P. N. Beldenkier, R. A. Billings, Daniel Brindle, F. D. Coddler, J. P. Cross, J. C. Doty, W. A. Ellis, J. Evans, A. Everheart, J. A. Fitts, A. Fitts, H. G. Fitts, Peter Fry, H. P. Pealyer, Alex. Gibbons, B. C. Goble, J. Grub, Joseph Harrell, G. F. Headrick, A. A. Hoover, J. H. Idol, W. H. Kepty, H. F. Koons, I. W. Koons, L. S. Keller, G. W. Long, Sol. Long, Jesse Long, W. Y. Lanier, D. Lenard, W. J. Marshall, Henry Morgan, A. Newsom, C. R. Arreder, M. Owens, N. R. Owens, Henry Poplin, W. F. Procter, R. Pool, M. L. Keen, L. K. Smith, D. F. Smith, R. A. Smith, L. L. Smith, R. Smith, H. L. Sink, D. Link, Jos. Sink, J. H. Swiggett, P. G. Sissell, J. T. Shoaf, John Shoaf, A. D. Simpson, D. Shields, J. H. Stafford, W. P. Stafford, A. W. Swink, H. Tice, C. S. Tice, A. Wright, Yancy Willard, W. A. York, J. M. Yorkley, A. F. Yorkley, G. Carlenson, Henderson Miller.

Company K—Sergt L. A. Clause, wounded in foot, slight.

Company H—Private David Criscoe, killed.

Very Respectfully,

O. W. BRADSHAW,

Lt Col Comdg.

The fall of Fort Fisher on Sunday night last, was received by our people with astonish and alarm. We all had been taught to believe in its strength, and knew it was commanded by as gallant an officer as ever drew his blade in defence of right. Our people cannot divest themselves of the belief that there was criminal neglect somewhere, where that someone, where was the future will probably develop. One thing is certain, the last Confederate port of entry is now effectually closed. We hope Bragg has, and will have sufficient force to stop a further advance this way if it is intended, yet, we cannot entirely rid ourselves of a certain feeling of insecurity, while the enemy remains so near us. We would counsel calmness and moderation in this our hour of trial. All is not yet wholly lost. It must be some days before yet wholly lost. In a condition to advance. By the time, there will be a concentration of troops here, and the hour of deliverance may be nearer at hand than we now expect. We shall give every item of interest to our readers, up to the hour of going to press.—Wilmington

A HOME FOR THE REFUGEE.

400 ACRES OF LAND FOR SALE, Lying on the waters of South Buffalo, near Alamance Church, and 4 miles east of Greensboro', the centre of business in Western North Carolina. Three hundred acres cleared and in cultivation; ninety in Winter Oats, twenty in Grass, and 20 of the remainder now broke and sub-soiled for a Corn crop. With the farm can be purchased 20 head of Stock Hogs, and 15 head of horned Cattle. For the premises is a Two-story Residence, containing six rooms, with Kitchen attached. Three Negro houses, all necessary out-houses, a two-story Granary, Tobacco Barn, Stables, Blacksmith Shop, and a bold Spring of excellent Water near the dwelling house. All can be purchased on good terms, for CASH. Apply to

ANDREW CUNNINGHAM,

Greensboro', N. C.

Jan-19-65

\$2000 REWARD.

LOST or taken by mistake, a box marked "Maj. S. V. Reid, Wilmington." Any information in regard to it which will enable us to recover it, or any one leaving it at the Express Office will receive the above reward, and no questions asked.

A. T. C. BRYAN,

Agent Southern Express Company.

Jan 18-65

POST QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, C. S. A.

RALEIGH, N. C., Jan. 16th, 1865.

THE following Circular of Instructions from the Secretary of War is published by direction of Major Kinney Jones, Inspector Field Transportation, for the information of all concerned.

W. E. PEIRCE,

Captain and A. Q. M.

WAR DEPARTMENT, C. S.

RICHMOND, Dec. 19, 1864.

PERSONS who may hire their

slaves to Maj. J. G. Paxton and his assistants, for Government purposes at schedule prices, shall have credit for the number hired in the event of a future requisition for twelve months upon them for their slaves for Government use; and in the event of their loss, shall be indemnified in the same manner as if they had been impressed or sent voluntarily for government use without contract.

(Signed) JAS. A. SEDDOX,

Secretary of War.

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE,

December 27th, 1864.

RESPECTFULLY returned.

Same authorized by Secretary of War to extend the same assurance in behalf of all other officers of this Department.

(Signed) A. R. LAWTON,

Quartermaster General.

HOSPITAL PURCHASING

AGENTS

MEDICAL DIRECTOR'S OFFICE,

GENERAL HOSPITALS N. C.,

RALEIGH, Jan. 14, 1865.

The following named men have been appointed Agents for purchasing Butter, Eggs, Chickens, Ducks, Turkeys and other Provisions for the use of Hospitals in this State, excepting the following named articles, which are not to be purchased by them, viz: Bacon, Beef, Mutton, Pork, Wheat, Sugar, Corn Meal, Dried Apples, Beans, Rice, and Whiskey. Apple or Peach Brand, in the counties designated:

Private P. M. ROBERTS, Co. A, 18th N. C. Regt., in Lincoln, Cleveland, Rutherford and Lincoln.

Private W. M. LAWSON, Co. H, 54th N. C. Regt., in Lincoln.

Private M. F. HULL, Co. A, 18th N. C. Regt., in Lincoln, Catawba, Cleveland, Gaston, Rutherford and Burke.

Private W. D. L. MOODY, Co. I, 37th N. C. Regiment, in Mecklenburg, Lincoln, Gaston, Catawba, Cabarrus and Union.

Private Rufus WILLIAMS, Co. K, 56th N. C. Regiment, in Iredell, Rowan, Mecklenburg, Gaston and Catawba.

Private J. W. LINNEY, Co. G, 38th N. C. Regiment, in Iredell, Catawba, Caldwell, Alexander and Surry.

Private Wm. M. EDDY, —, in Cabarrus, Union and Stanly.

Private E. H. POWELL, —, in Iredell, Davie, Wilkes and Rowan.

Private W. W. MARKLAND, N. C. Conscrip., Forsyth, Davidson, Guilford, Yadkin, Rowan and Iredell.

Private J. L. MAY, —, in Davidson.

Private A. D. GILLIAM, Co. K, 47th N. C. Regiment, in Alamance, Guilford, Davidson and Forsyth.

Private W. P. COVINGTON, Co. A, 43rd N. C. Regiment, in Orange, Person and Caswell.

Private W. H. BECKWITH, Conscrip., in Wake,atham, Harnett and Orange.

Private J. W. CREECH, Co. G, 5th N. C. Regiment, in Johnston, Harnett, Moore and Sampson.

Corporal C. A. NUTTALL, Invalid Corps, in Granville and Franklin.

Private D. L. BULLOCK, N. C. Conscrip., in Granville, Franklin, Warren and Orange.

Private J. L. BATTY, Conscrip., in Wake, Harnett, Greene, Lenoir and Duplin.

Private A. B. VINSON, —, in Johnston and Nash.

Private P. S. SUGG, —, in Wilson, Edgecombe and Pitt.

Private L. A. WILLIAMS, —, in Edgecombe and Halifax.

Private Wm. WARREN, Conscrip., in Edgecombe, Halifax, Martin and Pitt.

All persons claiming to be such Agents, and who cannot show written authority, will be subject to arrest as impostors.

Provost Marshals, Enrolling Officers, Militia Officers and Magistrates are requested to arrest impostors, all persons claiming to be Agents for the Hospitals in this State, who have not written authority approved by me.

P. B. MINES, Surgeon,

Jan 16-65

Charlotte Bulletin copy one week and send bill to the Medical Director's office.

FOR SALE.

A PORTABLE STEAM SAW MILL, in order, made by Talbot & Brother, in Richmond, Va., with two circular 56-inch Saws, and a Grind Mill. Can be seen at Milton, Wayne County, on the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad.

Also, a Lot of damaged Saws.

A lot of Patent Belting, made by Camble & Co., New York.

One of Double Leather, 18 in. wide, 80 ft. long.

One of Single do 17 do do 80 do do

One of do do 10 do do

One of do do 10 do do

One of do do 6 do do

One Lot of Wrought Iron.

One Lot of Cast Iron.

One Sewing Machine (new) made by Wheeler & Wilson, with extra Plate and Hammer, and two dozen Needles. Apply to

THOMAS J. HOWARD,

High Point.

or BENJAMIN ELLIS,

Concord, N. C.

Jan 17-65

THE BINGHAM SCHOOL.

A MILITARY AND CLASSICAL FINISHING ACADEMY.

The next session will begin at Mechanicsville on the N. C. R. R., Feb. 1st, 1865. While the old course has been retained, extensive additions have been made, with a view to making good soldiers as well as good scholars.

Address. COL. WM. BINGHAM,

Superintendent,

Oaks, N. C.

nov. 21-64

MR. MILLER continues to accommodate

Boarders, by the day, week or month.

NOTICE.

By applying at the Office of the State Journal, Goldsboro', N. C., soon, one of the most desirable situations in this place can be purchased, together with household and kitchen furniture.

Jan 19-65

WANTED.

\$10,000 in 4 per cent. Certificates. Also fifty Bales of Good Cotton.

GEO. A. SMITH,

Halifax, N. C.

FOR SALE.

A Fine new Carriage, cheap. Apply to

GEO. A. SMITH,

Halifax, N. C.

TEACHER WANTED.

I want a Teacher for a small school of good boys. He must be exempt from military service, of good moral character and qualified to teach the English and Latin languages.

JOHN R. MOORE,

Gaston N. C.

Jan 14-65

STOCKHOLDERS MEETING.

A meeting of the Stockholders of the "Confederate Joint Stock Publishing Company," will be held at the Exchange Hotel, in this city, on Tuesday, the 24th instant, at three o'clock, p. m., for the purpose of organizing under the Charter granted by the recent session of the Legislature. Stockholders who cannot attend in person, are earnestly requested to be represented by proxy.

Jan 7-65

W. E. ANDERSON, Sec'y.

B. F. POWELL,

AUCTION AND COMMISSION HOUSE,

WARRENTON, N. C.

* * Strict attention given to the sale of all kinds of Merchandise, Negroes, Stock, &c., &c.

REFER TO

W. B. Hamilton & Son, Mobile; J. W. Carroll, formerly of New Orleans; R. A. Hamilton, Petersburg, Va.; Bacon & Baskerville, Richmond, Va.; Grech & Litchford, Raleigh, N. C.

Jan 9-65

ADOLPH COHN,

WHOLESALE TOBACCO,

AUCTION AND COMMISSION HOUSE,

GOLD-BOBO, N. C.

* * Liberal advances made on consignments.

REFER TO

A. T. Jenkins, Pres't Bank of Commerce, Company Shops; P. V. Daniels, Sr., Pres't R. F. & P. R. Co., Richmond, Va.; McDaniel & Irbay, Lynchburg, Va.

Jan 9-65

HEADQUARTERS, CAMP INSTRUCTION,

RALEIGH, N. C., Jan. 6th, 1865.

IN accordance with the provisions

of General Orders No. 25, Adjutant and Inspector General's Office, of March 6th, 1863, the owner of the following slave, re-captured in East Tennessee, will call at this Camp and prove his claim to said slave, as required by act of Congress:

EMANUEL.

Age 3 years, dark eyes, black hair, brown complexion, 5 feet, 4 1/2 inches high; said to be the property of a Mr. — Montgomery, of Blount County, Tennessee.

By order of

WRIGHT HUSKE,

Lieut. and Acting Comd't Camp.

C. H. WRIGHT, Adjutant.

A RARE CHANCE

AT

VALUABLE PROPERTY.

ON TUESDAY, THE 24th INST., I shall sell, without reserve, to the highest bidder, for cash, in Confederate money, my residence, with all the grounds and conveniences thereto attached, in the town of Hillsboro', N. C. Sale to take place at 12 o'clock, M., on the premises. Address Dr. R. Hooker.

Jan 11-65

THE HILLSBORO' RECORDER

ESTABLISHMENT

FOR SALE.

In consequence of failing health, the Proprietor of the Hillsboro' Recorder has been induced to offer the establishment for sale. He will therefore receive proposals from any one disposed to purchase, until the first day of February next. The Recorder has been nearly forty-five years in existence, has a respectable list of subscribers, which may be considerably increased by an enterprising editor. It has a fair share of job work and advertising custom. If not disposed of by the first of February, other arrangements will be made for a continuance of the establishment. dtfebl

TAX IN KIND.

The Assessors for Wake county will be in Raleigh on the 24 of January, 1865, until the 20th for the purpose of assessing the Tax in Kind of corn, fodder, molasses, sugar, peas, beans, ground peas, &c. We want every good citizen to give in for the soldiers' wives, ladies and infirm persons of their neighborhood. Those who have not listed their wheat, oats, rye, hay, and wool, can also list at the above time.

P. G. FOSTER, Assessor,

NATHAN IVEY, Jan 4-65

IRON! IRON!

The Lock-Well Mining and Manufacturing Co. are now making iron of the best quality for plantation purposes, and will exchange the same with farmers and others for scrap iron, negro-labour and provisions. Iron now ready for delivery at the works in Chatham County. We can also deliver in Raleigh or at any of the Stations on the Raleigh & Gaston or N. C. Railroads. Address the undersigned at Raleigh, or W. E. Downer Esq't, Egypt, Chatham County. We will now receive orders for Car Wheels, Locomotive tires and heavy castings.

W. J. HAWKINS,

Pres't. L. M. & Co.

SCOTCH AND HIGH-TOAST

SNUFF.

The "DIXIE LADY" Scotch Snuff, is manufactured by CLARK & MILLER, Graham, N. C. This finely ligvated Snuff is manufactured of the best materials, with a determination to make it the best domestic snuff offered to the public, great care being taken to have all the ingredients free from dirt or other impurities.

It is prepared under the immediate management and supervision of a careful person who has had much experience in the employ of the LOVILLIERS, in their Snuff Factory, in New York City.

The HIGH-TOAST is a Salt Snuff. Also, put up in packages of half-pound each, in boxes of fifty pounds, the justly celebrated old "STONE WALL" Smoking Tobacco, and CIGARS of finest quality that is put up in the Confederate States, by

H. J. B. CLARK,

Jan 12-65

OFFICIAL.

HORSE COLLARS! HORSE COLLARS!!

POST Q. M.'S. OFFICE, }
RALEIGH, N. C., January, 17, 1865.

I will receive proposals until the 22nd day of February next, for the manufacture of 10,000 HORSE AND MULE COLLARS,

similar to samples to be seen at my office. Bidders must state the number which they can deliver per month.

W. E. PEIRCE,

Captain & A. Q. M.

POST QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, C. S. A.

RALEIGH, N. C., January 18th, 1865.

TO THE FARMERS OF WAKE,

ORANGE AND CHATHAM COUNTIES.

I respectfully appeal to the Farmers of Wake, Orange and Chatham counties to bring in their surplus corn immediately for the support of our army. I have obtained permission to pay Local Appraisers' rates for all grain delivered previous to 1st of February, 1865. I earnestly hope that patriotic producers will deliver their grain immediately and relieve me of the unpleasantness, and themselves the mortification, of resorting to rigid impressment, which

Daily Confederate.

D. K. McRAE, | A. M. GORMAN
EDITORS.

All letters on business of the Office, to be directed to A. M. GORMAN & CO., -ES.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 20, 1865.

New Rates.

Subscription and Advertising.	
Daily one month,	\$10
Daily three months,	20
Daily six months,	40
Tri-Weekly three months,	15
Tri-Weekly six months,	30
Weekly three months,	10
Weekly six months,	20
Advertising per square,	6

From Wilmington.

The Wilmington Journal of the 18th, says that so far as it has been able to learn, there has been no movement of importance among the Yankee troops since the capture of Fort Fisher. It is stated, upon what appeared to be good authority, that only two of the gunboats had as yet made their appearance in the river, opposite Fort Fisher, the rest of the fleet still lying off.

We have endeavored, says the Journal, to obtain some particulars in regard to the fight, but matters are so confused in a state that no two reports agree, and unless we can get the truth we prefer publishing nothing. All reports concur, however, in stating that General Whiting and Colonel Lamb fought gallantly, leading the troops to repel each assault, and never gave up, but were overpowered or shot down. Others also fought bravely and well, and are deserving of all praise.

We understand that when the enemy had gained the parapets of the Fort and planted their flag, Gen. Whiting two or three times tore the flag down, and only desisted when he was shot down and unable to rise.

A communication has been received from the commander of the Federal forces, Gen. Terry, stating that Gen. Whiting's wounds were of a serious nature, but not mortal. We trust that he may soon recover.

Col. Lamb, we believe, received a serious wound in his thigh, from a minnie ball.

Fortes Holmes and Caswell were evacuated by our troops on Monday, as we expected, the capture of Fisher rendering the holding of these points as useless to us. A tremendous explosion was heard and felt in town about 11 o'clock on Tuesday morning, supposed to have been produced by the blowing up of the magazines at the above Forts.

The Wilmington Carolinian, also of the 18th, says that up to a late hour the night previous, quiet reigned along the lines, the enemy making no demonstration of any kind. His gunboats are in the river, but unable to advance, from good and sufficient causes. Fort Anderson is still in our hands. The enemy's monitors draw about seventeen feet, and cannot carry water enough with them to come up.

Not to speak of any other defensive agency at the disposal of our military authorities for obstructing his advance on the Town by the river, the Carolinian says, we may mention that our field artillery is fully adequate to the task of destroying effectually, his lighter draft gun-boats.

We are very much astonished that the Conservative of yesterday says, in speaking of the ex-captains in North Carolina:

We repeatedly defended the Governor and the Legislature against this charge and have presented unquestionable facts to support our defense, but we have seen no acknowledgment of the error on the part of these presses which have assailed them, and we have found the idea so deeply imbedded in the minds of our readers that they have continued to repeat them.

So far from the above which we have marked in italics being in accordance with the facts, the reverse is true. As soon as the report of Major Mallett appeared in the columns of the Conservative, (it was not furnished to this paper) we expressed our gratification at learning that the State officers exempted in North Carolina did not reach anything like the number of 14,000, as the former statement of the Conscrip Bureau had led the public to believe. We have done no wrong to Governor Vance or any body else in this matter. Finding 14,000 reported by the Conscrip Bureau as being exempted as State officers, we pronounced it an inordinate number, and commented on it freely. We are not responsible for the errors of the Conscrip Bureau. As soon as they were corrected we announced the correction; and we would have published it in full, if Major Mallett's employees, sitting on the known fact that we are his personal friends, had furnished the information to us when they did so to the Conservative.

Fatal Accident.

We are pained to learn that Wm. J. Lougee, Esq., long a worthy citizen of Raleigh, died at his residence, about ten miles from this city, on Wednesday night last, from injuries received by the fall of a tree upon him that day. He survived the injuries only a few hours. We learn that he was walking on his farm and passing by a burning tree, it fell upon him, causing the fatal result. The funeral services over the remains of Mr. Lougee, will take place this afternoon at 3 o'clock, at the Baptist Church. The Masonic fraternity will notice an advertisement addressed to them in this paper.

COULABLE LAXITY.—We have been informed that some Yankee prisoners, four or five in number, professedly confined somewhere in this city, are so closely guarded that they have made their appearance in some of our kitchens, where they have access to our servants, from which communication no good to community can result. We call the attention of the proper authorities to the matter.

We copy from the Carolinian at Wilmington, an account of the "Fall of Fisher."—As yet we have received no intelligence whatever of the fight, or the circumstances attending the assault on the Fort, the number of the attacking force, or the manner in which they were received. All we know is, that as a P. S. to a dispatch announcing that Fort Fisher was safe, the announcement was given that it had been assaulted and was lost, and that General Whiting and staff, and Colonel Lamb, were captured, with almost the entire garrison. Then come thousands of rumors, some detracting from the conduct of one officer, some from that of others; and the most that we can make out of it up to this time is, that it is a confusion and a muddle to us a very heavy disaster.

Not caring to give publicity to bare rumors, we accept the statement of both the Journal and Carolinian, who were nearest the spot, as the most satisfactory account that can yet be furnished.

We readily accord to General Whiting the credit due to chivalrous and courageous conduct, and to Colonel Lamb for that cool, firm and devoted heroism which has made him long since conspicuous as a valuable officer. If the facts set forth by the Carolinian be true, no blame whatever can attach to General Bragg, and it will only remain for General Hoke to assign sufficient reasons for not making the attack, which he was ordered to make, in order to establish a universal freedom from blame, on the part of the commanding officer.

When this is done, we shall have what appears to us to be a military phenomenon in this war:—That about eleven thousand troops, without field artillery, land in surf boats under cover of a fleet, wade ashore, establish a line of entrenchments, in face of a force of observation more than half their equal in number, without let or hindrance; and after being so entrenched, they cut off a town, within a fort, from the aid of their outside friends, and then deliberately proceed to storm and take a fortification which has been constructed and strengthened during a term of four years by an unusual amount of labor, and by the very highest of engineering skill in the Confederacy, held by a force at least one-third in point of numbers of the attacking party; and while this deliberate and successful assault was going on, this auxiliary force in the rear of the attacking party cannot reach the least particle of aid by firing a gun. This may be in strict accordance with the "art of war"—and it may be that the larger portion of the force sent to bear part in the defense of Wilmington, were only intended to observe the enemy's assault—as a matter of study—and that really there was no help for the lamentable result which has befallen. If this be so, it establishes one thing—that fortifications are a folly—that men had better be kept in the open field where they will at least have a chance of escape. The three thousand prisoners would now be worth something to us—the fort don't seem to have been worth anything.

If all the force had been employed from the time of the enemy's landing until the final result; if it were testified that all fought well, we should regard it as a misfortune of war (to be borne uncomplainingly). As it stands, it is an enigma which we cannot explain.

Proper Betalation.

On the question of making more Magistrates for the county of Wake, the nominations were rejected in the Senate, by two majority. Whereupon our worthy Senator, Mr. Wiley D. Jones, in a spirit of proper retaliation, moved to reconsider the appointments made on that day for other counties, which was done, and the whole batch laid on the table. This was just and right. If there be a county in the State which needs magistrates it is Wake. We don't mean by this that any county does—but ours if any. Besides, who knows but Justices of the Peace may be the very class at last to close this war—and the more of them, the larger the division or brigade.

Legislative Summary.

The attendance in either House was quite large yesterday, but adjournments were carried at an early hour, little having been done. In the Senate, Neil McKay, Esq., was elected Chief Clerk in place of Mr. Thomas, now Secretary of State; and several nominations for appointment as magistrates in Wake county were defeated.

In the House, a bill to provide an armed (citizen) police for Fayetteville, and a resolution appointing S. F. Phillips, Esq., a commissioner to investigate the blockade running operations, of the State, were passed.

New Advertisements.

Valuable Lands and thirty-three likely Negroes for sale by J. A. Taylor of Nash. Walter Thompson starts for the army of Northern Virginia on the 25th. One Hundred and Fifteen Bales of Cotton for sale by R. G. Lewis. Sheetings at Auction Saturday by James M. Towles. Negroes for sale. Q. Busbee. Books at Auction to-night by D. C. Murray & Co.

We are indebted to our friend Phillips, at Greensboro', for a Richmond paper of a later date than any received by mail, from which we have extracted much interesting matter for our columns this morning.

The Richmond Whig of Monday, says, "We are assured that the report is true that President Davis has sent an autograph letter by Mr. Blair, expressing his willingness to negotiate with commissioners authorized to negotiate a peace."

The following article from the Richmond Sentinel, is a confirmation of what we have often said, both of the powers and influence of Gen. Lee, and of the close and confidential relations which exist between him and the President:

Gen. Lee and the President.

Some of our contemporaries have been recently discussing the nature of the official relation between the two eminent public servants whose names head this article, and from the eagerness of some to give fresh credence to the people, through from less creditable motives in others, have suggested that the appointment of General Lee to a higher grade, that of Generalissimo, or Field Marshal, with power to command all our armies, or to assume the general conduct and direction of our military operations, would have a tendency to dispel the temporary despondency caused by recent reverses. We need hardly say to our readers how earnestly we have deprecated the exaggeration to which this despondency has been carried. It has been far in excess of what was justified by the circumstances, and has been intensified by the croaking at the street corners and in the bar rooms, which has been the cause of so much evil during the war. It is even to be feared that some of this croaking has found its way into quarters where courage and severity are naturally to be expected, and where, in consequence, it is especially hurtful. This, however, is a diversion from our purpose.

Believing, as we do, that it is of the utmost importance to allow no misunderstanding to exist of the real state of the case, we have taken pains to ascertain the facts, and can now give them, with the certainty that we are not mistaken.

Gen. Lee is the officer now highest in command in the line of the army. Gen. Cooper, who stands above him in the army list, is on staff, not in line of duty. Whenever Gen. Lee is in the field, therefore, he commands not only all troops that are within the department assigned to him, but all who may happen to serve in connection with his command. The limits of his department are bounded solely by his own opinion of his ability to extend the necessary supervision over the operations. Thus, when the President desired, some time ago, to place Gen. Lee in command of the entire Atlantic Coast, as being directly connected with the operations of the army now opposed to Grant, Gen. Lee felt himself constrained to object to taking military control of any part of the coast beyond the mouth of the Cape Fear, and to request of the President to continue the separation between his department and that which, under an independent commander, extends southward from the Cape Fear.

The first point, then, which we wish clearly to fix in the minds of our readers is, that General Lee's command in the field is as large, and extends over as great a department, as he is willing to control. We must not be understood as concurring with our great General in the modest estimate he makes of his own merits or capacity. On the contrary, we are confident that he is himself less than justice in believing that he would not add to the strength and efficiency of his defense of our country by consenting to exercise a larger command. We confine ourselves simply to the fact that it is his choice, not the President's wish, that restricts his control to the limits of his present department.

But it is said, "We do not want General Lee to command in the field, any greater district of country than he thinks best. What we want is that he should have the general direction of the other armies, the general control of their operations, a control over their plans of campaign."

To this, we answer that this is eminently desirable that it is proven by the past history of the war to be exactly what the President wished and attempted; but that experience has shown, unfortunately, that the two duties cannot be performed at the same by the same man; and that we are driven to choosing between General Lee in the field, and General Lee in an office at Richmond, exercising a general supervision over all our military operations. In a word, the President has made the choice for us, and it is not possible to do both duties. The President, reluctantly, and at General Lee's own request, was compelled to choose between relieving him from the command of the army defending Richmond, or from the general command over all our armies, which it is now urged should be vested in him.

How quickly we forget history is illustrated almost daily, but the present is a very striking instance. On the 26th March, 1862, Congress passed a law indicating the wish that General Lee should have the same general control of military operations which it now desired to confer upon him, and the President at once placed him in the position created by the law. His counsels and aid were found invaluable by the Executive, until, on the fall of General Johnston, severely wounded at the battle of Seven Pines, the President deemed it essential to the safety of the Capital to put General Lee in command of the Army of Northern Virginia. But General Lee, when thus put in command, in the field, was retained in the general command of all the armies, at the same time. What was the result? To the great regret of the President, General Lee was forced by a stress of duty too great for him to request that a choice should be made. Willing, as he ever has been, to do his country every service in his power, he left it to the President to say, whether he could best aid in its defense by remaining in the field or returning to his office in Richmond. The wisdom of the choice which left him in command of the army that has now for nearly three years baffled every effort of the enemy to get possession of our Capital, will scarcely be questioned by any man of all, by Virginians.

This expedition would be incomplete were we to omit the fact that the President, while awaiting himself of the services of General Lee in the field, does not opportunity of obtaining the benefit of his advice and opinion on all important questions, and in all extended operations. These two distinguished citizens, too devoted to their country, too conscious of their own nobility of character, too superior to base or envious passions, to entertain for each other any but the most cordial sentiments of mutual esteem and friendship, are constantly engaged in the interchange of views for conference upon all military affairs, as well as on the general condition of our country. From this the happiest consequences have resulted. Would that so eminent an example were followed by all; and we should soon see a spirit of confidence animating the people that would put to silence the croaking, the despondency, the fault-finding and the faint-heartedness that now disgrace so many of our public men, and produce so many injuries to our cause.

At auction in Raleigh on Wednesday of last week, fifty dollars in gold sold for \$23.50.

From the Wilmington Carolinian.

The Fall of Fisher.

This calamitous event, which has thrown so much gloom over the community and the country generally, is too recent, too unexpected and too overwhelming to our people, for us to feel justified in the present excited condition of the public mind, to discuss it so as to present the whole truth to our readers. The meagerness of details, the unsuitability of reliable intelligence, and the channels of information at our disposal are so few, that it is scarcely possible for the conductor of a public newspaper to avoid doing injustice to some without the least intention of doing so. When a disaster occurs there is a disposition in human nature (Confederate human nature particularly) to seize almost with fury on the first thing, be it General, Colonel, or Corporal, and on this thing empty all the angry bile we possess. It is also true that in every reverse, we the people of Confederate States, must have a scape-goat that must carry, whether it will or not, all our sins upon its head.

Fisher has fallen, but we cannot retake it by getting excited. Wilmington is threatened, but excitement will not repulse the enemy. We would rather go in with our friend of the Richmond Whig, and get blue all over, than allow our excitable nature to start us on a high pressure journey, for we have some considerable quantity of combustible in us and it bears watching.

We wish we were in a position to state authoritatively, who is to blame for this disaster. We know Gen. Whiting is not to blame, for we know, or can imagine, how his gallant soul must have chafed at finding himself beset on every side, with but few to face the compact and overwhelming numbers of the enemy. His conduct on the parapet of Fort Fisher, when with his gallant arm he tore down and trampled under his feet the flag of the enemy, reminds one more of the chivalrous daring of the lion-hearted Richard of England, than of anything we have read of in modern history. Whatever may happen to us by the fall of Fort Fisher, justice and truth compels us to say, and say emphatically, that Gen. Whiting's skill as an Engineer, or his bravery as an officer, cannot be impeached. In his wounded and suffering condition—a prisoner in the hands of the enemy—he stands higher in this community, and is valued more in the hearts of our people than he has ever been before. Our people now admire, love and respect him. Nor is the heroism of Lamb forgotten or unappreciated. It is, too, in the hands of the enemy, and wounded. The entire country, with unprejudiced unanimity, exonerates him from all blame. He did all he could, and did it well and gallantly. An angel could not do more. Where shall we locate the blame? On Gen. Bragg, of course. We have been so accustomed to make him carry all of our little troubles, that we find it impossible to write down any other name. What difficulty is it to be retained or pressed into carrying the burden of the odium of the fall of Fisher. He is our A. Q. M. of all Confederate disasters. Our readers, we know, some of them at any rate, will expect us to lay it on his shoulders with a heavy hand. And we are honest enough to confess that we were heartily disposed to indulge our readers in giving the General a whole broadside, double-shotted and loaded. We felt like staying in this mood, and rather angrily insisted that he was to blame and no body else, until facts of an official character, which our determined stubbornness could not resist, convinced us that Gen. Bragg, at the occasion, is not responsible for this disaster. We repeat it emphatically, Gen. Bragg, either before God, or man, is not responsible for the fall of Fort Fisher. Gen. Bragg, who is Commander-in-Chief of the Department of North Carolina, was, and is only the agent of a higher power, whose policy and military administration, he is bound to carry out in every particular. Being, therefore, the instrument of a higher power, and obeying with military precision and exactness the orders of that power, he came into unpleasant collision with interests and persons, whose feelings could not be in the nature of things, he could thus impute to him. We often blame the sheriff for all trouble which an unreasonable and exacting creditor brings upon us. We see the instrument that strikes us, and we retaliate, when it would be impossible to see the hand that wields it, or if seen, impossible, or unsafe to return evil for evil.

General Bragg gave the most positive orders to attack the enemy the moment he landed on the beach, but when the fact of his landing was ascertained, he immediately ordered an attack on the enemy's entrenchments, with all the forces at his disposal. The officer in command, who was ordered to make this attack, after carefully reconnoitering the position, declined. From the character of that officer, and the distinguished services he has heretofore performed for North Carolina in the field, we feel assured that his declination was the result of honest convictions of the hopelessness of the attempt. We know that officer personally, having served with him in the field, and feel perfectly satisfied that it would have been idle for any other man to attempt what he would decline. But the attack was declined, and now is General Bragg to be held responsible for it? We think, cordially, he ought not. Neither ought the officer who declined to sacrifice his men against strong earthworks defended by a force nearly double the number of his own, be held responsible for the fall of Fort Fisher. The truth is, the responsibility of this disaster rests either with those who did not send a sufficient number of troops to this place to defend it, or with the authorities who seemed at all times to act in relation to the attack on Wilmington, as if any such attempt on the part of the enemy was only the dream of a madman. The importance of Cape Fear river, like all good things men possess, is only appreciated when about to pass away from us. We think we could show in a very few sentences, did precedence and propriety permit, where certain troops might have been sent with advantage to the whole country. Why saddle the sins of other men, in this case, upon a man who has, all along, in this war, been made to carry the burdens of other and higher men than himself. It is unjust. It is cruel. No man to-day in the South had so much at stake as Fisher as General Bragg. He has lost all the worldly property he ever possessed, by this war, and what is more and dearer to a soldier's heart, grown grey in the service of his country, he has lost his reputation, which has been interspersed between his friends and the odium of the public. He has in more than one instance during this war, shielded others by suffering silently the cruel taunts of his countrymen to pass unheeded.

This paper is not the partisan of any General in the service. We do not pretend to have any favorites. We never had intercourse of any kind with General Bragg. We are not under any obligation to him. But we love justice and truth, and therefore deprecate this abuse of a good man, a pure patriot, and notwithstanding all that has occurred, upon whom we believe to be an able General. We know what it is to suffer, on a very humble scale, it is true, from the first outburst of public feeling after a disaster, and therefore feel deeply for General Bragg, who we are confident is altogether blameless, so far as he had the control of matters.

very humble scale, it is true, from the first outburst of public feeling after a disaster, and therefore feel deeply for General Bragg, who we are confident is altogether blameless, so far as he had the control of matters.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF NORTH CAROLINA

SENATE.

THURSDAY, January 19th, 1865. The proceedings were opened with prayer by Rev. Mr. Graves of the Methodist Church. After the reading of the journal, several nominations for appointment as magistrates were made, among them Messrs. W. B. Fowler, W. R. Richardson, E. E. Gill, and Patrick McGowan of Wake county. The question being on concurring in these nominations, Mr. Long said he hoped this magistrat-making business could be stopped. Though these nominated might be over forty five, they were seeking safe places in case the conscript age should be raised to fifty. In Wake county now, there were already from one hundred and fifty to one hundred and eighty. Mr. Jones recommended the nomination of the persons proposed by him, but by a vote of thirteen to fifteen, the Senate refused to concur. Mr. Jones then moved to reconsider the vote by which the previous nominations of the day had been concurred in, which motion was carried by yeas 21, nays 13. After some desultory discussion and further nominations, the whole matter was postponed and the Senate proceeded to the election of chief clerk thereof. Mr. McKay receiving 29 votes, Mr. Hinkle 7, the former being therefore duly elected. The Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The proceedings were opened with prayer by Rev. Mr. Attkisson of the Presbyterian Church. Mr. Harrington presented a petition from certain citizens of Moore county, praying the appointment of certain persons not subject to conscription, as Magistrates in said county, which petition was on motion sent to the Senate. Mr. Fowler presented a memorial of the Old Dominion Trading Co., of Richmond, Va., setting forth the loss by them of \$26,000 of North Carolina State Bonds, and asking a renewal of the same. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Shepherd introduced a bill, to provide an armed police for the town of Fayetteville, to preserve order, arrest spies, &c.

Mr. McCormick, a bill to exempt from Home Guard duty all persons discharged, by reason of physical disability from the Confederate military service. Referred to the Military Committee.

Mr. Brown of Mecklenburg, a bill to exempt from all military duty the employees, not to exceed twelve persons, of the N. C. Powder Works, and to extend facilities of operation to said Works.

Mr. McAden, a bill to provide, that where in satisfaction of a $\frac{1}{2}$ a currency is refused and specie payment demanded, a tax of ninety per cent. shall be levied.

Mr. Haine, a bill to provide camp and garrison schools for the instruction of the Junior Reserves.

A bill to amend 161st Chap. Revised Code, titled last session, was, on motion of Mr. McGee, taken up and referred to the Judiciary Committee.

An engrossed resolution, committing to T. F. Phillips, Esq., certain investigations into the State blockade operations, was taken up and put upon its several readings and passed; as also the bill (to provide an armed police for the town of Fayetteville) introduced this day by Mr. Shepherd.

The House then adjourned.

Extract of a letter from Richmond to a gentleman of this city: "F. P. Blair left for home to-day. He had a confidential interview with the President. He is believed to be honestly desirous for peace, and I hope good may come of it. Another man is here to-night, representing the Peace democrats of the Northwest. This argues well. The more the better. Northern papers contain the report that Napoleon has explicitly stated to England that he will recognize us in March, whether the latter does or not. Another report is that England will also do so. These reports and commissions are significant.—It may be peace is not far off. Mr. Davis states to Blair he would either send or receive from Lincoln, commissioners for peace."

The Columbia Guardian of Monday evening, is the latest South Carolina or Georgia paper we have received. In it we find the following in reference to Sherman's movements:

We have not seen a Charleston newspaper for several days past, but we learn from a gentleman who crossed the Congaree last Saturday in a boat, that the paper of Friday contained the statement of refugees from Savannah, who had reached that place by flag of truce boat, that Gen. Sherman left Savannah last Wednesday, and marched out in two columns. It was given out that their destination is Augusta and Branchville. Refugees in large numbers are on the wing, many of them from the lower portions of this State.

It is further stated that our pickets have been driven in on the Little Salkatchie River. This river is a tributary of the Congaree and rises not far from Midway in Barnwell District.

The following despatch was read in the Senate Wednesday, by the Speaker, sent from Wilmington by E. D. Hall, Esq., Senator from New Hanover:

"Hon. Giles McKinnon, Speaker Senate—Wilmington has not fallen, nor likely to fall. Let North Carolina do her duty, and all will be well. With an honest effort this town can be held. For God's sake let the legislature come up to the crisis. Don't despair of the republic. (Signed) E. D. HALL."

The Petersburg Express says, there is some probability of an early settlement of the arrears due by the government to our gallant troops. Money, we hear, will be forthcoming this week, and we trust enough will be forwarded to pay every man in the army every cent that is due him.

FASTING, HUMILIATION, &c.—In the Senate of the Confederate States, on Wednesday, Mr. Watson, of Mississippi, offered a joint resolution, with a preamble, requesting the President of the Confederate States to appoint the 22nd of February, next, as a day of fasting, humiliation and prayer, with thanksgiving. The resolution was passed.

TELEGRAPHIC.

REPORTS OF THE PRESS ASSOCIATION. Entered according to act of Congress in the year 1863, by J. S. FURNACE, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Confederate States for the Northern District of Georgia.

From Charleston.

CHARLESTON, Jan. 17.—Nothing definite from Wheeler. One of the lines of couriers who left from below McBride's bridge yesterday morning, reports the enemy still below. Despatches taken on that side, report that the 4th Corps had crossed at Point Royal. A courier says there was cavalry, artillery and infantry coming from Coorawatchee; the forces they believed to be concentrating above McPhersonville.

CHARLESTON, Jan. 18.—The enemy made a movement in the direction of Combahee on yesterday, but it is believed to be nothing but a feint. All quiet there to-day. Nothing from any other point.

The Columbia Guardian says the delegation in Congress from South Carolina waited in a body last Monday upon the President of the Confederate States, and presented the request which had been forwarded to them by Governor Magrath, to appoint Gen. J. E. Johnston to the command of the troops in this department. The President declined to make the appointment as desired. We have not learned to whom he will tender the command.

N. C. RAILROAD.—We learn that the breaks in this road and the bridges that were washed away beyond Lexington, are all nearly repaired, and that the trains will probably pass over to-morrow. The travelling public will be glad to learn this fact, for which much praise is due to the indefatigable and experienced Superintendent, T. J. Sumner, Esq., who, as a railroad man, has few, if any, superiors in the country. The Piedmont route is also open to the passage of trains to Danville, so that railroad communication will soon be re-established through to Richmond.—Charlotte Bulletin.

A GREAT OUTRAGE.—The latest arrest of the Hon. Clement C. Clay, Sr., of Huntsville, Ala., by order of the Yankee General Sherman, has been announced in the Express. This act of Stendman's may be classed among the greatest outrages perpetrated during this cruel war. Mr. Clay has been Governor of the State of Alabama, and at one time represented the State in the Senate of the United States. He is now past seventy years of age, almost entirely deaf, and has lost the use of one side, having suffered severely from an attack of paralysis. With any other people than the brutal foe with whom we are now contending, his grey hairs would have saved him, not to mention the seriously built infirmities from which he is suffering. On the occasion of a former visit of the enemy to Huntsville, he and his family were subjected to the grossest indignities and the most flagrant wrongs, but he has never before been torn from his home and sent hundreds of miles to languish and suffer in a filthy prison. It will be remembered too, that this inhuman treatment on the part of a cruel foe, is for no act of wrong committed by Governor Clay, unless a patriotic devotion to the land of his birth and the country of his choice, can be considered a crime.—Petersburg Express.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR SALE.

One hundred and fifteen Bales of Cotton. Apply immediately to R. G. LEWIS, Raleigh.

BOOKS AT AUCTION.

TO-NIGHT, Friday, at our Sales-Room, we will offer 200 or 300 Volumes of Books. Choice miscellaneous collection. See catalogue. Jan 20-16 D. C. MURRAY & CO.

NEGROES FOR SALE.

I will sell privately a likely young man, 25 years old, and a good Blacksmith. Also, a boy 15 years old. Both sound and healthy. Q. BUSBEE, Trustee. January 20, 1865—461

MASONIC NOTICE.

THE members of HIRAM LODGE, No. 40, are requested to assemble at their Hall, this afternoon, at 2 o'clock, for the purpose of attending the funeral of our late Brother WM. J. LOUGEE, which will take place from the Baptist Church at three o'clock.

The members of "Wm. G. HILL" Lodge, and all transient brethren of good standing, who may be in the city, are respectfully invited to unite with us. By order of the Worshipful Master: D. W. BAIN, Secretary. Raleigh, Jan. 20, 1865—16

SHEETINGS AT AUCTION.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 21st, 1865. Will be sold at Towles' Auction and Commission Store, 2 Bales, 1000 yards each, heavy 4-4 Sheetings. 2 do 1000 do do do 7-8 do by the piece or Bale. 1 Elegant Gold Watch in perfect order, and other goods. JAMES N. TOWLES, Auctioneer. Jan 20-16

NOTICE.

WALTER A. THOMPSON will leave Hillsboro' for the army in Virginia, by the way of Danville, on Wednesday, the 25th instant. All boxes, properly marked and weighed, will be taken charge of and duly delivered. The boxes sent to Williams' and Clogman's Brigades were duly examined, and I am prepared to pay to the persons who sent them the amount for which they were sold. Jan 20-16 WALTER A. THOMPSON.

VALUABLE LANDS IN NASH

AND 35 LIKELY SLAVES FOR SALE. Offer for sale my plantation, situated in Nash county, about four miles west of the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad, containing 400 acres, with good improvements, and thirty-three likely slaves. Any person wishing to purchase, will call and examine, or address me at Ashland, P. O. N. C. J. A. TAYLOR. Jan 20-16

THEATRE DEPARTMENT.

RICHMOND, VA., Nov. 28, 1864. NOTICE is hereby given to holders of Bonds issued under the act of August 11, 1861, redeemable after the first day of January, 1865, to present the same for payment on the SECOND DAY OF JANUARY, or at any time thereafter, to the Treasurer of the Confederate States, one of the Assistant Treasurers of the Confederate States, or a Par-Deputy of the Confederate States, funds having been placed in the hands of said Agents for the purpose of redeeming such stock and coupon bonds. No interest will be allowed on such stock and coupon bonds after January 1st, 1865.

Secretary of Treasury